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Expenditures and Sources of Funds for Mental Health Organizations: United States and Each State, 1986

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Abstract

Expenditures

Expenditures by the 8 types of mental health organizations covered in this report totaled $18.5 billion in 1986, for the United States and the Territories. Three States (California, New York, and Pennsylvania) accounted for one-third of this total.

Nationally, the largest proportion of total expenditures were the expenses of State and county mental hospitals (34 percent, down from 38 percent in 1983) and those of multiservice mental health organizations (20 percent). In all but 19 States, State and county mental hospitals (hereafter called State mental hospitals) had the largest expenditures of any type of mental health organization; in 10 of the remaining 19 states, expenditures of multiservice mental health organizations were largest. Nationally, separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals, private psychiatric hospitals, and VA psychiatric organizations ranked next, with 16, 14, and 7 percent of total mental health expenditures, respectively. At the other extreme, residential treatment centers (RTCs) for emotionally disturbed children, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations accounted for 5 percent, 3 percent, and less than 1 percent of national total expenditures, respectively.

The $18.5 billion expenditure in 1986 was a 28 percent increase over the 1983 figure, but when adjusted for inflation, the estimated increase was only 5 percent overall and 3 percent on a per capita basis. Constant dollar expenditures (1983 = 100) of most types of mental health organizations increased between 1983 and 1986, but those of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics were virtually unchanged, and those of State mental hospitals and VA psychiatric organizations actually decreased.

Sources of Funds

In 1986, the funds received by mental health organizations totaled $19.0 billion. Of this total, $7.9 billion (41 percent) was provided directly by State governments, predominantly by the State mental health agencies. Direct Federal funds plus Medicare and Medicaid (including the State and local share of Medicaid) provided $4.8 billion, or one-fourth, of total funding. Fees from clients (including private insurance) provided $4 billion, or 21 percent, of total funding; direct local government funds provided 8 percent and all other sources 5 percent.

State governments provided 78 percent of the funds received by State mental hospitals and were also the largest single source of funds, although not so dominant, for multiservice mental health organizations, freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, and freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics. VA medical centers were funded by the Federal Government, while two-thirds of funding for private psychiatric hospitals came from client fees. Local and State governments shared equally as the primary funding sources for RTCs, and local governments also contributed substantially to the funding of multiservice mental health organizations, freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, and freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics. Client fees (including private insurance) and Federal funds (including Medicare and Medicaid) were the dominant sources of funds for psychiatric units of general hospitals.

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NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MENTAL HEALTH • Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences • Survey and Reports Branch

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Introduction

This report presents the latest data available, both nationally and by State, on the amount spent by mental health organizations in the United States and on the sources from which these funds were obtained. The 1986 expenditure figures represent an update of similar data covering trends from 1969 to 1983, that have been reported in earlier NIMH publications (Manderscheid and Barrett, 1987; Redick et al., 1987). Data on sources of funds, however, have been available only since 1983. This report also examines whether recent increases in spending on mental health care have exceeded inflation and whether any major shifts have occurred since 1983 among the various types of mental health organizations in spending for mental health care.

The data presented here on expenditures and sources of funds were obtained from the Inventory of Mental Health Organizations and General Hospital Mental Health Services (IMHO-GHMHS), conducted in November 1986 by the Survey and Reports Branch (SRB), Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences (DBAS), National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH), with cooperation of the State mental health agencies and the American Hospital Association. The financial data from the IMHO-GHMHS refer to the organizations' latest fiscal year, typically a year ending on September 30, 1986, June 30, 1986 or December 31, 1985. Trend data for expenditures were obtained from similar NIMH inventories conducted in June 1984, covering the year 1983. This report covers the following 8 types of mental health organizations, each of which were included in the Inventory in both years:

- State and county mental hospitals (hereafter called State mental hospitals)
- Private psychiatric hospitals
- Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals
- Separate psychiatric services of Veterans' Administration (VA) medical centers
- Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children (RTCs for EDCs)
- Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations
- Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics
- Multiservice mental health organizations

Except as otherwise noted, figures for the entire United States include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Trends in Expenditures of Mental Health Organizations, 1983-86

Table 1 shows that total expenditures for all mental health organizations covered in this report rose from $14.5 billion in 1983 to $18.5 billion in 1986, an increase of 28 percent, while the total number of organizations in the 8 categories covered increased by 8 percent. Per capita expenditures[1] for all organizations covered increased 24 percent, from $61.09 to $76.30; and the average expenditure per organization increased 19 percent, from $3.27 million to $3.88 million.

Current dollar[2] expenditures increased between 1983 and 1986 for each of the 8 types of mental health organizations. However, expenditures by some types of organizations grew much more rapidly than those of others. Expenditure growth was most rapid for RTCs (expenditures increased by 70 percent), private psychiatric hospitals (53 percent increase), freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations (44 percent increase), and multiservice mental health organizations (39 percent increase). In contrast, State mental hospitals and VA psychiatric organizations showed the least growth, with expenditure increases of 15 percent and 2 percent, respectively.

As a result of differences in growth rates, the percentage of total mental health care spending accounted for by different types of organizations changed considerably between 1983 and 1986. Private psychiatric hospitals increased their share of total expenditures from 12 percent to 14 percent, while the share of RTCs increased from 4 percent to 5 percent. Meantime, the share of State mental hospitals fell from 38 percent to 34 percent, continuing a long-term decline, and the share of VA psychiatric organizations fell from 9 percent to 7 percent (table 1).

Some of the growth in spending between 1983 and 1986 was due to an increase in the number of organizations. Most notably, private psychiatric hospitals increased in number by 43 percent between 1983 and 1986, and RTCs increased in number by 34 percent during this period. Nonetheless, the average expenditure per organization increased for every type of organization (table 1).

Some of the increase in expenditures between 1983 and 1986 reflects inflation rather than a real increase in the quantity or intensity of services provided. Measuring expenditures in constant dollars[3] provides an estimate of real changes rather than those attributable to inflation. Estimates of constant dollar expenditures (1983 = 100) (table 2) indicate that real total expenditures by all mental health organizations increased by only 5 percent between 1983 and 1986, from $14.5 billion to $15.3 billion, and that per capita constant dollar expenditures increased by only 2 percent. The average constant dollar expenditure per organization decreased by 2 percent, from $3.27 million to $3.20 million.

Although overall constant dollar expenditures increased for most types of organizations, they decreased 16 percent for VA psychiatric organizations, and 5 percent for State mental hospitals. For both types of organizations, this was a continuation of a decline that had previously occurred between 1975 and 1983 (Manderscheid and Barrett, 1987, p. 57). By contrast, even in constant dollars, expenditure increases were rapid for RTCs (constant dollar expenditures increased by 40 percent), private psychiatric hospitals (27 percent increase), freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations (19 percent increase), and multiservice mental health organizations (14 percent increase).

Types of Expenditures[4] by Mental Health Organizations, 1986

Of the total expenditures by mental health organizations in 1986, 71 percent ($13.1 billion) were for staff expenses, with 68 percent ($12.5 billion) going for staff salaries and 3 percent ($600 million) covering contract personnel expenses (tables 3 and 4). This represented a small decline from 1983 when 73 percent of expenditures went for staff expenses (Redick et al., 1987). Among the different organization types, the share of expenditures devoted to staff expenses varied somewhat, although it was the dominant expense in all. It ranged from 80 percent in State mental hospitals and 74 percent each in VA psychiatric organizations and in freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, down to 57 percent in private psychiatric hospitals. Within the total spent on staff, the role of contract personnel was more variable. Expenditures for contract personnel ranged from 7 percent of total expenditures in freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics and multiservice mental health organizations to 1 percent in State mental hospitals and VA psychiatric organizations.

Capital expenditures constituted 3 percent of the total expenditures by all mental health organizations in 1986 (table 4) and depreciation expenses, which are closely related, also were 3 percent of the total for all organizations. The sum of these 2 expenditure categories ranged from 11 percent of total expenditures for private psychiatric hospitals, to 2 percent of total expenditures for freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics.

Expenses for contracts with other mental health organizations were 2 percent of the total expenditures by mental health organizations in 1986 (table 4). They were highest, 6 percent of total expenditures, in freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics and multiservice mental health organizations, and their role in total expenditures was approximately twice that size in outpatient clinics and multiservice organizations owned by State or local governments. There expenses were lower, approximately 1 percent of total expenditures or less, in all other types of mental health organizations.

The remaining 22 percent of the total expenditures by mental health organizations in 1986 went to other operating expenditures (table 4). This expenditure category ranged from a low of 15 percent of total expenditures in State mental hospitals, to a high of 31 percent in private psychiatric hospitals, with those private psychiatric hospitals operating on a for-profit basis showing a figure of 35 percent. These figures generally represented slight increases from 1983, when other operating expenditures were 20 percent of expenditures by all mental health organizations (Redick et al., 1987).

Expenditures of Mental Health Organizations by State, 1986

Tabulations of the number and type of mental health organizations in each State and total expenditures for each in 1986 appear in tables 5 and 6, respectively. Three States (California, New York, and Pennsylvania) accounted for one-third of the $18.5 billion expended by all mental health organizations in the United States in that year (table 6). Per capita expenditure data (table 7) indicate that:

- Only 12 States and the District of Columbia had per capita expenditures for all mental health organizations that exceeded the U.S. average of $76;
- Total per capita expenditures by State ranged from $42 in South Carolina to $156 in New York.[5]

Nationally, as noted above, State mental hospitals accounted for $6.3 billion of the $18.5 billion total expenditures by mental health organizations in 1986, or 34 percent of the total (tables 1 and 6). Multiservice mental health organizations ranked next with 20 percent of total expenditures, followed by general hospital psychiatric services (16 percent), private psychiatric hospitals (14 percent), VA psychiatric organizations (7 percent), RTCs (5 percent), freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics (3 percent), and freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations (less than 1 percent).

Considerable variation in this national pattern was observed among the States. In 30 States, expenditures by State mental hospitals were larger than those of any other single type of mental health organization (tables 6 and 7). However, in 20 States spending by another type of mental health organization exceeded that of State mental hospitals. This was the case in Arizona, where spending by RTCs was largest; in California and Massachusetts, where spending by multiservice mental health organizations was nearly twice that of the next largest type of organization; in Vermont, where multiservice organizations were even more prominent; in Florida, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, North Carolina, Utah, and West Virginia, where multiservice organizations also had the largest expenditures of any type of organization; in Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Texas, where private psychiatric hospitals had the largest expenditures; in Iowa and Minnesota, where spending by general hospital psychiatric services was largest; and in Wyoming, where VA psychiatric organizations were the largest.

Per capita expenditures for the various types of mental health organizations showed great variability from State to State (table 7). For example, excluding the District of Columbia and the Territories, per capita expenditures for State mental hospitals ranged from $86 in New York to $8.64 in Arizona. Per capita expenditures for multiservice mental health organizations were largest in Vermont ($57) and smallest in Louisiana ($3.55) and Nevada (with no multiservice organizations). Per capita expenditures for private psychiatric hospitals ranged from $33 in New Hampshire to $1.41 in Oregon and nothing in 3 States (Iowa, North and South Dakota) that did not have these hospitals. And per capita expenditures of general hospital psychiatric services ranged from $27 in New York to $1.78 in Nevada.

Sources of Funds[6] for Mental Health Organizations, 1986

For mental health organizations other than psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals, State governments were the source of almost half (48 percent) of all funds received in 1986, with the bulk of these funds provided by State mental health agencies (tables 8 and 9). Client fees and Federal funds, exclusive of Medicaid and Medicare, ranked next in importance, providing, respectively, 17 percent and 10 percent of total funds received in that year. Among other funding sources, Medicaid was the source of 9 percent of funds, local governments contributed 8 percent, and Medicare 3 percent.

The importance of funding sources varied greatly by type of mental health organization (table 9). State government was the source of 78 percent of the funds of State mental hospitals, 51 percent of the funds of multiservice mental health organizations, and approximately one-third of the funds of RTCs, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations. However, State government provided only 8 percent of the funds of psychiatric units of non-Federal general hospitals, 5 percent of the funds of private psychiatric hospitals, and none of the funds of VA psychiatric organizations. Essentially all of the funds of VA psychiatric organizations came from the Federal Government (other than Medicare or Medicaid), but this source contributed less than 1 percent of the funds of State mental hospitals and only 2 to 4 percent of the funds of most other types of mental health organizations. Client/patient fees (including private insurance, but excluding Medicare and Medicaid) were the source of 67 percent of the funds of private psychiatric hospitals and 41 percent of the funds of psychiatric units of non-Federal general hospitals, but were much less prominent among the funding sources of other types of mental health organizations. Local governments provided 36 percent of the funds of RTCs (slightly more than State governments provided), 25 percent of the funds of freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations, 21 percent of the funds of freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, and 16 percent of the funds of multiservice mental health organizations. However, local governments were the source of much smaller percentages of the funds of other types of mental health organizations.

Sources of Funds for Mental Health Organizations by State, 1986

As expected, State governments were the major source of funding for State mental hospitals in almost every State during 1986 (table 10). They were the source of 50 percent or more of the total funding for these hospitals in all but two States, North Dakota and Wisconsin. In most States, the State mental health agency was by far the dominant source of State funding for State mental hospitals, but in 5 States, other State government sources predominated. Nationally, and in approximately 30 States, Medicaid ranked second to State government funds as the most important source of funding for State mental hospitals. In the remaining States, client fees or Medicare were most often the second largest funding sources.

As noted previously, nationwide, 67 percent of the funding for private psychiatric hospitals came from client fees in 1986 (including both direct payment and private insurance) (table 11). Among the 47 States (and the District of Columbia) that had private psychiatric hospitals in 1986, client fees were the most important single source of funding in all but 3 States. The exceptions were Indiana, where State funds were most important, Nevada, where the "all other sources" category was largest, and Oklahoma, where Medicaid was the most important single source of funding. Client fees as a percent of total funding ranged from 31 percent in Nevada to 86 percent in Connecticut and were the source of two-thirds or more of total funding in 27 States and the District of Columbia. Considerable variation occurred among States with respect to the prominence of other sources of funds for private psychiatric hospitals. Medicare, which was the second ranking source of funds for private psychiatric hospitals nationally, ranked second in only about one-third of the States.

Nationally, patient funds (including both direct payment and private insurance) and Federal funds (including Medicare and all of Medicaid) were about equally important in 1986 as sources of funds for the psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals. Each provided approximately 41 percent of the funds received by these units (table 12). Among the States, patient funds ranged from 15 percent of total funds in Wyoming to 59 percent in North Dakota, and were larger than Federal funds in 33 States plus the District of Columbia. Federal funds ranged from 24 percent of total funds in Nebraska to 57 percent in Idaho and exceeded patient funds in 17 States. Only in Arizona was a source of funds other than patient or Federal funds the largest source of revenues for the psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals. In Arizona, local government funds were most important. However, another source of funds was the second largest in 3 States. Specifically, in Louisiana and Nebraska, State government was the second most important source of funds, slightly ahead of Federal funds, while, in Wyoming, local government was the second most important source of funds, well ahead of patient funds.

State governments and local governments were the primary sources of funds for RTCs in 1986, with each providing slightly over one-third of the total funding for these organizations nationally (table 13). However, among the 48 States (and the District of Columbia) that had RTCs in 1986, only four States (Illinois, Kansas, Maine, and Oregon) showed a pattern in which State and local governments shared about equally as the major funding sources. In 27 of the remaining States and the District of Columbia, State governments contributed the largest percentage of funding; in 12 States,

local governments were the major contributors. In Arkansas, Medicaid was the largest single funding source; in Georgia, North, and South Carolina, the "all other sources" category was largest; and, in Iowa, client fees were the largest funding source. Other funding services for RTCs varied widely among the States in 1986, with the "all other sources" category often quite prominent.

Among the 43 States and the District of Columbia that had freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics in 1986, State governments were the source of the largest percentage of funds for these organizations in a majority of States (table 14). However, client fees were the largest source of funds in 7 jurisdictions: the District of Columbia, Georgia, Idaho, Maine (where State funds were almost as large), North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont. And local governments were the largest single funding source in another 7 States: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, and Virginia. Finally, contract funds from nongovernment organizations were the largest source of funds in Colorado, while, in Arizona, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the "all other sources" category was largest. Again, considerable variation prevailed among the States with respect to secondary sources of funding in 1986; client fees and local government were often prominent.

In all but 4 of the 49 States and the District of Columbia that had multiservice mental health organizations in 1986, State governments provided the largest percentage of the funding, with the State share ranging up to 89 percent in Hawaii (table 15). In all these States, funds from the State mental health agency predominated over funds from other State sources. In the remaining 4 States, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, and Ohio, local governments were the largest single funding source. Considerable variation existed among the States in the importance of secondary funding sources for multiservice mental health organizations. Local governments, Medicaid, and client fees were most often prominent.

References

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Redick, R.W., et al. Expenditures and Sources of Funds for Mental Health Organizations, United States, 1983. *Statistical Note No. 180.* DHHS Pub. No. (ADM) 87-1510. Rockville, Md. National Institute of Mental Health, 1987.

Text Footnotes

[1] Per capita expenditures are expenditures per individual in the general civilian population. The population used in the calculation of per capita expenditures is the civilian population of the United States and each state, as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, for the years specified.

[2] Current dollar amounts are actual amounts spent or received, unadjusted for inflation.

[3] Constant dollar expenditures are the expenditures that would have occurred if inflation were completely eliminated or, in other words, expenditures that would have resulted if goods and services that cost $100 in 1983 still could have been purchased for the same amount in subsequent years. To estimate constant dollar expenditures, it was assumed that the rate of inflation for services provided by mental health organizations was the same as that for services included in the medical care component of the consumer price index (CPI). Indices for the medical care component of the CPI, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, are 100.6 for 1983 and 122.0 for 1986, with a base of 1983-84 = 100.0. Data on constant dollars for 1986 were computed by taking the ratio of 100.6 to 122.0 (.82) and multiplying by the current dollars for 1986.

The constant dollar estimates are only approximate, for they rest on the assumption stated in the previous paragraph and also treat the 1986 and 1983 data as separated by 3 full years. In fact, the Inventories from which these data were obtained were not fielded exactly 3 years apart. If anything, the estimates are likely to err in the direction of slightly exaggerating the effects of inflation and therefore slightly understate real growth.

[4] Types of expenditures are:

Staff expenses—salaries of all personnel plus fringe benefits and payroll taxes, and expenses for contract personnel used by the organization.

Contracts with other mental health organizations—expenses for contracts entered into with other mental health organizations for the provision of mental health services by that organization.

Other operating expenses—all maintenance, supplies, ordinary repair costs, and contract expenses other than those listed above. Excludes depreciation expenses.

Depreciation expenses—allowances made in accounting for a decrease in value of property through wear, deterioration, or obsolescence.

Capital expenditures—cost for construction of buildings, additions, and purchases of durable equipment.

[5] The figure for the District of Columbia, $294, appears higher but is not comparable because the District's public mental hospital, which accounted for the largest proportion of expenditures, was Federally funded and provided care to many out-of-District patients.

[6] Sources of funds are categorized as follows (except for psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals):

State government (exclusive of Medicaid)—

- State mental health agency funds
- Other State government funds

Client fees—

- Client fees that revert to State or other governmental agencies and are not available for expenditure by the organization.

- Other client fees include direct client payments, commercial insurance, Blue Cross and Blue Shield payments, and any other payments from nongovernmental sources, but exclude Medicaid and Medicare payments, vocational rehabilitation payments, Veterans Administration payments, CHAMPUS, and any other governmental payments.

Medicaid—The Federal-State medical assistance program designed to pay for health care services used by eligible people. It is operated and partially funded by the States under general Federal rules and with Federal financial assistance. The basic Federal Medicaid law is Title XIX of the Social Security Act, passed in 1965, and its amendments. Although changes have been made over the years, the essential structure of the program has remained unchanged since its creation. States have considerable flexibility in the design of their Medicaid programs.

Medicare—Medical care insurance for persons 65 years and over and disabled persons under the Social Security System.

Other Federal—VA payments, CHAMPUS, and other Federal payments.

Local government—Payments from county, city, and city-county governments and district/regional authorities.

Contract funds—payments from other nongovernmental organizations for the provision of mental health services to this organization.

All other sources—Foundation bequests; individual trusts; gifts and contributions of cash or liquid assets; United Fund, Mental Health Association, and other charitable campaigns. Excludes value of in-kind services.

Sources of funds for psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals are classified as follows:

Patient fees—Direct patient payments and payments from private third-party insurance such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield and commercial insurance. Excludes Medicare, Medicaid, and other governmental sources.

Federal Government—Medicare, Medicaid including State and local share, CHAMPUS, and other federal payments.

State mental health agency—Funds from State mental health agencies.

Other State government funds—Other funds from State government exclusive of Medicaid.

Local government—Funds from local government exclusive of Medicaid.

All other sources—Funds from all other sources.

Appendix

Types and Definitions of Mental Health Organizations and Ownership/Control Categories

Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinic. An organization that provides *only* ambulatory mental health services on either a regular or emergency basis. The medical responsibility for all patients/clients and/or direction of the mental health program is generally assumed by a psychiatrist.

Freestanding psychiatric partial care organization. A freestanding organization that offers only day or evening partial care in a planned program of mental health treatment for individuals or groups of patients.

General hospital with separate psychiatric services. A non-Federal general hospital that routinely admits patients to a separate psychiatric service setting (e.g., any combination of inpatient, outpatient, or partial hospitalization), for the express purpose of diagnosing and treating psychiatric illness. A separate psychiatric unit is an organizational or administrative entity within a general hospital that provides one or more treatments or other clinical services for patients with a known or suspected psychiatric diagnosis and is specifically established and staffed for use by patients served in this unit. If this is an inpatient unit, beds are set up and staffed specifically for psychiatric patients in a separate ward or unit. These beds may be located in a specific building, wing, or floor, or they may be a specific group of beds physically separated from regular or surgical beds.

Multiservice mental health organization. An organization that directly provides two or more program elements (that is, inpatient, outpatient, day or other partial hospitalization) and is not classifiable as a psychiatric or general hospital or as a residental treatment center for emotionally disturbed children. To be considered part of a multiservice mental health organization a program element must be under the direct administrative control of the organization, which includes financial and staffing and clinical and programmatic responsibility.

Psychiatric hospital. An entity either operated as a public hospital by a State (e.g., State mental hospital) or licensed as a hospital by the State (e.g., private for-profit/not-for-profit psychiatric hospital) that is primarily concerned with providing inpatient care and treatment to persons with mental disorders.

Residental treatment center for emotionally disturbed children (RTC). An organization that must meet all of the following criteria:

a. It is an organization, not licensed as a psychiatric hospital, whose primary purpose is the provision of individually planned programs of mental health treatment services in conjunction with residential care for its patients/clients.
b. It has a clinical program within the organization that is directed by either a psychiatrist, psychologist, social worker, or psychiatric nurse who has a master's and/or a doctorate degree.
c. It serves children and youth primarily under age 18.
d. The primary reason for the admission of 50 percent or more of the children and youth is mental illness, which can be classified by DSM-II/ICDA-8 or DSM-III/ICD-9-CM codes, other than those codes for mental retardation, substance (drug) related disorders, and alcoholism.

Veterans Administration psychiatric organization. An organization operated and controlled by the Veterans Administration, which provides psychiatric services, for example, psychiatric services in VA medical centers, VA

outpatient psychiatric clinics, and VA multiservice mental health organizations.

Ownership/Control Categories for Organizations

State-local government—Control by State, county, and/or city governments, or by district/regional authorities.
Nonprofit—Control by foundations, churches, or other nonprofit groups.
For-profit—Control by corporations, partnerships, or individuals operating on a for-profit basis.

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Table 1. Number of mental health organizations, total expenditures (in thousands of dollars), percent distribution of total expenditures, percent change in total expenditures, average expenditures per organization (in thousands of dollars), and per capita expenditures, by type of mental health organization: United States, 1983 and 1986

Type of organization	Number of organizations		Total expenditures (in thousands)		Percent distribution of total expenditures		Percent change in total expenditures 1983-86	Average expenditures per organization (in thousands)		Expenditures per capita civilian population	
	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986		1983	1986	1983	1986
All organizations	4,464	4,774	$14,491,816	$18,531,971	100.0%	100.0%	+27.9%	$ 3,265	$ 3,882	$61.09	$76.30
State and county mental hospitals	280	288	5,502,203	6,345,861	38.0	34.2	+15.3	19,651	22,034	23.20	26.13
Private psychiatric hospitals	221	315	1,719,017	2,637,571	11.9	14.2	+53.4	7,778	8,373	7.25	10.86
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,347	1,354	2,175,657	2,883,122	15.0	15.6	+32.5	1,615	2,129	9.17	11.87
VA psychiatric organizations	140	140	1,340,599	1,360,963	9.3	7.3	+1.5	9,576	9,721	5.65	5.60
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	325	437	575,340	977,616	4.0	5.3	+69.9	1,770	2,237	2.43	4.03
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	90	97	47,172	68,030	0.3	0.4	+44.2	524	701	0.20	0.28
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	798	780	433,701	522,590	3.0	2.8	+20.5	543	670	1.83	2.15
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,263	1,363	2,698,127	3,736,218	18.5	20.2	+38.5	2,136	2,741	11.37	15.38

Source: 1983 data: National Institute of Mental Health, *Mental Health, United States, 1987.* Manderscheid, R.W. and Barrett, S.A., eds. DHHS Pub No. (ADM) 87-1518. Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1987.

1986 data: Unpublished provisional estimates from the Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 2. Number of mental health organizations, total constant dollar expenditures (1983 = 100) (in thousands of dollars), percent distribution of total expenditures, percent change in total constant dollar expenditures, average constant dollar expenditures per organization (in thousands of dollars), and per capita constant dollar expenditures, by type of mental health organization: United States, 1983 and 1986

Type of organization	Number of organizations		Total expenditures (in thousands)		Percent distribution of total expenditures		Percent change in total expenditures 1983-86	Average expenditures per organization (in thousands)		Expenditures per capita civilian population	
	1983	1986	1983	1986	1983	1986		1983	1986	1983	1986
All organizations	4,464	4,774	$14,491,816	$15,281,281	100.0%	100.0%	+5.4%	$ 3,265	$ 3,201	$61.09	$62.92
State and county mental hospitals	280	288	5,502,203	5,232,735	38.0	34.2	-4.9	19,651	18,169	23.20	21.55
Private psychiatric hospitals	221	315	1,719,017	2,174,915	11.9	14.2	+26.5	7,778	6,904	7.25	8.96
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,347	1,354	2,175,657	2,377,394	15.0	15.6	+9.3	1,615	1,756	9.17	9.79
VA psychiatric organizations	140	140	1,340,599	1,122,237	9.3	7.3	-16.3	9,576	8,016	5.65	4.62
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	325	437	575,340	806,133	4.0	5.3	+40.1	1,770	1,847	2.43	3.32
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	90	97	47,172	56,097	0.3	0.4	+18.9	524	578	0.20	0.23
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	798	780	433,701	430,923	3.0	2.8	+0.6	543	552	1.83	1.77
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,263	1,363	2,698,127	3,080,849	18.5	20.2	+14.2	2,136	2,260	11.37	12.68

Source: 1983 data: National Institute of Mental Health, *Mental Health, United States, 1987*. Manderscheid, R.W. and Barrett, S.A., eds. DHHS Pub No. (ADM) 87-1518. Washington, D.C.: Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1987.

1986 data: Unpublished provisional estimates from the Survey and Reports Branch, Division of Biometry and Applied Sciences, National Institute of Mental Health.

Table 3. Expenditures (in thousands of dollars), by mental health organizations, by type of organization and expenditure: United States, 1986

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Total expenditures	Staff expenses			Expenses for contracts with other mental health organizations	Other operating expenses	Depreciation expenses	Capital expenditures
			Total	Salaries	Contract personal expenses				
Total all organizations	4,774	$18,531,971	$13,113,580	$12,504,090	$609,490	$376,470	$3,978,823	$490,055	$573,044
State and county mental hospitals	288	6,345,861	5,076,657	4,992,322	84,335	41,571	945,933	131,656	150,045
Private psychiatric hospitals	315	2,637,571	1,501,926	1,409,239	92,687	15,230	824,870	104,628	190,917
For profit	230	1,709,766	905,817	842,869	62,948	10,008	592,221	71,057	130,663
Not-for-profit	85	927,805	596,109	566,370	29,739	5,222	232,649	33,571	60,255
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,354	2,883,122	1,879,197	1,774,646	104,550	33,154	769,470	112,750	88,551
State and local government	220	678,959	454,476	427,171	27,305	6,608	165,355	25,880	26,639
For profit	110	188,659	126,764	109,175	17,589	1,563	46,710	5,328	8,293
Not-for-profit	1,024	2,015,504	1,297,956	1,238,299	59,657	24,983	557,404	81,543	53,619
VA psychiatric organizations	140	1,360,963	1,005,844	997,740	8,105	7,638	250,870	70,332	26,280
RTCs for EDCs	437	977,616	661,849	640,417	21,432	11,948	248,643	21,885	33,291
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	97	68,030	46,789	43,527	3,262	581	17,912	981	1,767
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	780	522,590	387,236	349,465	37,771	30,970	94,611	3,898	5,875
State and local government	233	176,974	121,827	111,411	10,415	25,951	27,210	323	1,664
For profit	45	19,280	14,649	13,227	1,422	290	3,863	202	276
Not-for-profit	502	326,336	250,761	224,827	25,934	4,729	63,538	3,373	3,935
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,363	3,736,218	2,554,082	2,296,733	257,349	235,377	826,514	43,925	76,319
State and local government	385	1,548,737	1,048,464	887,859	160,605	171,839	305,916	6,582	15,937
For profit	16	118,085	83,032	77,637	5,396	2,139	27,848	2,162	2,903
Not-for-profit	962	2,069,396	1,422,587	1,331,237	91,349	61,399	492,751	35,181	57,479

Table 4. Percent distribution of total expenditures by mental health organizations, by type of organization and expenditure: United States, 1986

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Total expenditures	Staff expenses			Expenses for contracts with other mental health organizations	Other operating expenses	Depreciation expenses	Capital expenditures
			Total	Salaries	Contract personal expenses				
Total all organizations	4,774	100.0%	70.8	67.5	3.3	2.0	21.5	2.6	3.1
State and county mental hospitals	288	100.0%	80.0	78.7	1.3	0.7	14.9	2.1	2.4
Private psychiatric hospitals	315	100.0%	56.9	53.4	3.5	0.6	31.3	4.0	7.2
For profit	230	100.0%	53.0	49.3	3.7	0.6	34.6	4.2	7.6
Not-for-profit	85	100.0%	64.2	61.0	3.2	0.6	25.1	3.6	6.5
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,354	100.0%	65.2	61.6	3.6	1.1	26.7	3.9	3.1
State and local government	220	100.0%	66.9	62.9	4.0	1.0	24.4	3.8	3.9
For profit	110	100.0%	67.2	57.9	9.3	0.8	24.8	2.8	4.4
Not-for-profit	1,024	100.0%	64.4	61.4	3.0	1.2	27.7	4.0	2.7
VA psychiatric organizations	140	100.0%	73.9	73.3	0.6	0.6	18.4	5.2	1.9
RTCs for EDCs	437	100.0%	67.7	65.5	2.2	1.2	25.4	2.2	3.4
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	97	100.0%	68.8	64.0	4.8	0.9	26.3	1.4	2.6
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	780	100.0%	74.1	66.9	7.2	5.9	18.1	0.7	1.1
State and local government	233	100.0%	68.8	63.0	5.9	14.7	15.4	0.2	0.9
For profit	45	100.0%	76.0	68.6	7.4	1.5	20.0	1.0	1.4
Not-for-profit	502	100.0%	76.8	68.9	7.9	1.4	19.5	1.0	1.2
Multiservice mental health organizations	1,363	100.0%	68.4	61.5	6.9	6.3	22.1	1.2	2.0
State and local government	385	100.0%	67.7	57.3	10.4	11.1	19.8	0.4	1.0
For profit	16	100.0%	67.2	57.9	9.3	0.8	24.8	2.8	4.4
Not-for-profit	962	100.0%	64.4	61.4	3.0	1.2	27.7	4.0	2.7

Table 5. Number of mental health organizations by type of organization and State: United States, 1986

State	Total organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	VA psychiatric organizations	RTCs for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
All, including territories	4,774	288	315	1,354	140	437	97	780	1,363
All, excluding territories	4,747	285	314	1,351	139	437	96	773	1,352
Alabama	60	5	4	23	3	2	-	-	23
Alaska	31	1	1	2	-	-	-	22	5
Arizona	55	1	3	15	2	10	-	8	16
Arkansas	34	1	1	9	1	2	-	3	17
California	416	6	37	99	11	48	21	87	107
Colorado	68	2	5	17	3	17	-	2	22
Connecticut	95	8	6	28	2	12	2	23	14
Delaware	22	2	1	4	1	5	-	3	6
Dist. of Col.	18	1	1	8	1	1	-	3	3
Florida	163	7	22	55	4	9	2	12	52
Georgia	84	8	13	25	2	3	-	3	30
Hawaii	23	1	1	7	-	1	-	3	10
Idaho	26	2	7	3	1	2	-	3	8
Illinois	233	12	6	69	6	20	9	33	78
Indiana	79	7	14	32	2	10	-	-	14
Iowa	82	5	-	28	3	7	-	20	19
Kansas	62	4	6	19	3	1	-	12	17
Kentucky	56	5	6	19	2	6	1	-	17
Louisiana	69	6	11	13	3	3	-	18	15
Maine	34	2	1	10	1	3	3	3	11
Maryland	116	9	6	27	2	8	6	24	34
Massachusetts	214	9	10	52	6	36	6	33	62
Michigan	204	15	8	56	3	22	2	27	71
Minnesota	100	5	1	35	2	18	-	17	22
Mississippi	30	2	2	9	2	-	-	-	15
Missouri	112	10	5	41	3	16	-	20	17
Montana	15	2	1	5	-	2	-	-	5
Nebraska	36	3	1	11	2	3	1	6	9
Nevada	11	2	2	3	1	2	-	1	-
New Hampshire	29	1	3	8	1	6	-	-	10
New Jersey	140	11	4	51	2	10	4	20	38
New Mexico	38	1	3	7	1	5	1	11	9
New York	406	32	12	104	11	30	16	132	69
North Carolina	92	4	9	30	4	3	-	1	41
North Dakota	14	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	8
Ohio	238	17	9	71	5	17	2	36	81
Oklahoma	88	4	3	14	2	1	-	43	21
Oregon	78	3	2	11	2	7	2	19	32
Pennsylvania	268	15	16	93	5	13	10	31	85
Rhode Island	27	1	2	4	1	4	-	3	12
South Carolina	42	5	3	12	2	2	-	10	8
South Dakota	23	1	-	4	3	3	-	1	11
Tennessee	82	5	6	27	4	2	3	2	33
Texas	173	10	33	65	8	13	-	3	41
Utah	36	1	4	16	1	3	-	1	10
Vermont	22	1	1	4	1	4	-	1	10
Virginia	105	10	15	28	3	8	1	8	32
Washington	83	3	2	23	4	8	-	8	35
West Virginia	39	3	1	12	3	4	-	2	14
Wisconsin	150	12	2	36	3	20	4	47	26
Wyoming	26	1	2	3	1	4	-	8	7
Guam	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerto Rico	25	3	1	3	1	-	1	7	9
Virgin Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Table 6. Total expenditures (in thousands of dollars), by type of mental health organization and State: United States, 1986

State	Total organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	VA psychiatric organizations	RTCs for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
All, including territories	$18,531,971	$6,345,861	$2,637,571	$2,883,122	$1,360,963	$977,616	$68,030	$522,990	$3,736,218
All, excluding territories	18,457,741	6,325,844	2,629,009	2,877,739	1,337,943	977,616	67,929	518,069	3,773,592
Alabama	226,654	75,221	25,393	31,644	47,939	4,917	-	-	42,140
Alaska	38,681	14,793	7,097	2,118	-	-	-	6,392	8,281
Arizona	169,511	28,434	27,839	26,923	16,816	39,227	-	2,832	27,440
Arkansas	140,178	59,319	6,952	11,601	17,126	2,059	-	994	42,127
California	1,987,302	345,718	316,893	263,408	214,263	130,660	9,034	64,785	642,541
Colorado	224,691	62,961	32,278	32,428	25,231	24,627	-	489	46,677
Connecticut	384,681	144,973	88,827	61,411	5,594	32,311	651	15,131	35,783
Delaware	47,712	25,632	3,800	8,275	300	1,824	-	2,247	5,634
Dist. of Col.	182,315	135,000	16,256	19,052	2,999	1,328	-	2,466	5,214
Florida	602,744	159,342	126,122	89,311	12,838	45,184	3,395	5,590	160,962
Georgia	451,633	227,380	97,463	33,167	13,621	3,971	-	664	75,367
Hawaii	67,880	12,932	7,097	10,586	-	2,399	-	2,194	12,692
Idaho	48,173	8,859	23,137	2,979	2,985	4,682	-	825	5,606
Illinois	632,898	181,398	77,361	150,810	24,492	42,042	7,371	31,545	117,879
Indiana	386,444	102,095	68,523	91,298	50,658	15,653	-	-	58,217
Iowa	157,065	43,090	-	46,290	36,225	9,312	-	7,375	14,773
Kansas	214,220	59,127	71,629	25,943	21,040	1,857	-	6,548	28,076
Kentucky	196,184	45,917	42,522	17,824	18,673	4,876	661	-	65,711
Louisiana	220,228	86,099	84,020	18,344	7,435	2,156	-	6,309	15,865
Maine	90,836	29,000	10,200	11,856	6,504	8,411	536	1,385	22,944
Maryland	368,577	165,994	68,322	41,653	23,334	21,356	2,530	17,205	28,183
Massachusetts	876,893	102,861	159,306	117,617	116,612	78,684	3,298	28,821	269,694
Michigan	934,398	301,529	66,713	140,575	27,038	42,637	9,967	23,283	322,656
Minnesota	276,403	72,898	7,691	82,963	18,730	24,519	-	21,179	48,423
Mississippi	113,805	46,885	13,752	11,036	18,763	-	-	-	23,369
Missouri	346,296	154,579	40,616	82,169	11,014	26,021	-	7,141	24,756
Montana	43,017	15,543	7,097	4,255	-	5,113	-	-	11,009
Nebraska	89,550	28,278	11,500	21,991	4,667	6,455	51	2,716	13,892
Nevada	50,270	15,434	23,749	1,696	493	5,828	-	3,070	-
New Hampshire	108,219	24,157	33,566	11,753	1,114	5,140	-	-	32,489
New Jersey	533,829	258,875	65,777	107,402	12,036	22,019	2,705	8,238	56,777
New Mexico	82,369	22,133	10,474	15,351	4,460	3,330	573	3,358	22,690
New York	2,762,042	1,519,346	105,018	480,436	109,039	123,525	14,119	122,275	288,284
North Carolina	457,966	147,244	58,640	57,028	17,998	2,325	-	2,300	172,431
North Dakota	45,580	22,348	-	5,789	-	1,350	-	-	16,093
Ohio	674,679	227,643	59,520	130,469	63,220	35,879	2,221	23,070	132,657
Oklahoma	158,219	67,619	25,858	13,884	1,485	1,850	-	10,568	36,955
Oregon	131,248	44,248	3,808	16,672	3,410	10,830	1,072	7,597	43,661
Pennsylvania	1,295,966	437,547	255,622	228,123	115,526	57,175	7,169	16,432	178,372
Rhode Island	89,333	21,893	27,202	7,642	1,657	8,522	-	620	21,797
South Carolina	137,762	66,740	16,605	18,981	3,921	2,145	-	12,477	16,893
South Dakota	47,395	13,153	-	9,461	10,282	4,204	-	637	9,658
Tennessee	292,778	82,951	45,287	44,450	57,052	2,274	769	1,004	58,991
Texas	821,542	211,751	228,762	108,554	70,095	20,603	-	1,299	180,478
Utah	114,107	15,124	18,576	24,553	12,400	5,412	-	264	37,778
Vermont	60,224	10,106	11,130	3,545	857	3,471	-	196	30,919
Virginia	389,240	137,359	103,667	32,158	25,418	13,330	1,199	5,799	70,310
Washington	211,578	76,301	7,766	39,688	17,899	14,393	-	4,964	50,567
West Virginia	93,432	26,052	3,036	14,773	8,557	2,993	-	856	37,165
Wisconsin	344,748	129,131	12,370	44,298	34,050	45,227	658	12,728	46,286
Wyoming	56,237	12,831	4,167	5,005	22,074	3,516	-	2,203	6,441
Guam	2,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,035
Puerto Rico	70,470	20,017	8,562	5,383	23,020	-	101	4,521	8,866
Virgin Islands	1,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,725

Table 7. Total expenditures per capita civilian population, by type of mental health organization and State: United States, 1986

State	Total organizations	State and county mental hospitals	Private psychiatric hospitals	Non-Federal general hospital psychiatric services	VA psychiatric organizations	RTCs for EDCs	Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	Multiservice mental health organizations
All, including territories	$76.30	$26.13	$10.86	$11.87	$5.60	$4.03	$0.28	$2.15	$15.38
All, excluding territories	77.10	26.43	10.98	12.02	5.59	4.08	0.28	2.16	15.56
Alabama	56.26	18.67	6.30	7.71	11.90	1.22	-	-	10.46
Alaska	75.99	29.06	13.94	4.16	-	-	-	12.56	16.27
Arizona	51.51	8.64	8.46	8.18	5.11	11.92	-	0.86	8.34
Arkansas	59.34	25.11	2.94	4.91	7.25	0.87	-	0.42	17.84
California	74.50	12.96	11.88	9.87	8.03	4.90	0.34	2.43	24.09
Colorado	69.70	19.53	10.01	10.06	7.83	7.64	-	0.15	14.48
Connecticut	121.23	45.69	27.99	19.35	1.76	10.18	0.21	4.77	11.28
Delaware	75.99	40.82	6.05	13.18	0.48	2.91	-	3.58	8.97
Dist. of Col. ...	294.52	218.09	26.26	30.78	4.84	2.15	-	3.98	8.42
Florida	52.08	13.77	10.90	7.72	1.11	3.90	0.29	0.48	13.91
Georgia	74.88	37.70	16.16	5.50	2.26	0.66	-	0.11	12.49
Hawaii	47.69	12.88	7.07	10.54	-	2.38	-	2.19	12.63
Idaho	48.37	8.89	23.23	2.09	3.00	4.70	-	0.83	5.63
Illinois	54.98	15.76	6.72	13.10	2.13	3.65	0.64	2.74	10.24
Indiana	70.32	18.58	12.47	16.61	9.22	2.85	-	-	10.59
Iowa	55.11	15.12	-	16.24	12.71	3.27	-	2.59	5.18
Kansas	87.97	24.28	29.42	10.65	8.64	0.76	-	2.69	11.53
Kentucky	53.09	12.43	11.51	4.82	5.05	1.32	0.18	-	17.78
Louisiana	49.24	19.25	18.79	4.10	1.66	0.48	-	1.41	3.55
Maine	78.04	24.91	8.76	10.19	5.59	7.23	0.46	1.19	19.71
Maryland	83.55	37.63	15.49	9.44	5.29	4.84	0.57	3.90	6.39
Massachusetts ..	150.70	17.68	27.38	20.21	20.04	13.52	0.57	4.95	46.35
Michigan	102.29	33.01	7.30	15.39	2.96	4.67	1.09	2.55	35.32
Minnesota	65.64	17.31	1.83	19.70	4.45	5.82	-	5.03	11.50
Mississippi	43.72	18.01	5.28	4.24	7.21	-	-	-	8.98
Missouri	68.56	30.61	8.04	16.27	2.18	5.15	-	1.41	4.90
Montana	52.78	19.07	8.71	5.22	-	6.27	-	-	13.51
Nebraska	56.48	17.84	7.26	13.87	2.94	4.07	0.03	1.71	8.76
Nevada	52.76	16.20	24.92	1.78	0.52	6.12	-	3.22	-
New Hampshire	105.99	23.66	32.88	11.51	1.09	5.03	-	-	31.82
New Jersey	70.27	34.08	8.66	14.14	1.58	2.90	0.36	1.08	7.47
New Mexico ...	56.34	15.14	7.16	10.50	3.05	2.28	0.39	2.30	15.52
New York	155.65	85.62	5.92	27.07	6.14	6.96	0.80	6.89	16.25
North Carolina .	73.55	23.63	9.42	9.16	2.89	0.37	-	0.37	27.69
North Dakota ..	68.23	33.45	-	8.67	-	2.02	-	-	24.09
Ohio	62.83	21.20	5.54	12.15	5.89	3.34	0.21	2.15	12.35
Oklahoma	48.35	20.67	7.90	4.24	0.45	0.57	-	3.23	11.29
Oregon	48.67	16.41	1.41	6.18	1.26	4.02	0.38	2.82	16.19
Pennsylvania ...	109.11	36.84	21.52	19.21	9.73	4.81	0.60	1.38	15.02
Rhode Island ..	92.28	22.62	28.10	7.89	1.71	8.80	-	0.64	22.52
South Carolina..	41.59	20.15	5.01	5.73	1.18	0.65	-	3.77	5.10
South Dakota ..	67.53	18.74	-	13.48	14.65	5.99	-	0.91	13.76
Tennessee	61.21	17.34	9.47	9.29	11.93	0.48	0.16	0.21	12.33
Texas	49.67	12.80	13.83	6.56	4.24	1.25	-	0.08	10.91
Utah	68.78	9.12	11.20	14.80	7.47	3.26	-	0.16	22.77
Vermont	111.31	18.68	20.57	6.55	1.58	6.42	-	0.36	57.15
Virginia	69.30	24.45	18.46	5.73	4.53	2.37	0.21	1.03	12.52
Washington	48.03	17.32	1.76	9.01	4.06	3.27	-	1.13	11.48
West Virginia ..	48.71	13.58	1.58	7.70	4.46	1.56	-	0.45	19.38
Wisconsin	72.09	27.00	2.59	9.26	7.12	9.46	0.14	6.84	9.68
Wyoming	111.81	25.51	8.28	9.95	43.89	6.99	-	4.38	12.81
Guam	16.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.02
Puerto Rico ...	21.52	6.11	2.62	1.64	7.03	-	0.03	1.38	2.71
Virgin Islands...	15.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.68

Table 8. Dollar amount of sources of funds (in thousands of dollars), by type of mental health organization and funding source: United States, 1986

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Source of funds: All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State government	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State
All organizations except general hospital psychiatric services	3,440	$15,815,283	$6,714,004	$879,664	$2,435,055	$206,931
State and county mental hospitals	288	6,381,447	4,731,044	272,272	99,079	173,400
Private psychiatric hospitals	315	2,760,957	63,640	69,489	1,856,740	3,327
For profit	230	1,823,740	31,516	29,352	1,281,029	2,702
Not-for-profit	85	937,217	32,125	40,137	575,712	625
VA psychiatric organizations	140	1,360,678	0	0	0	0
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	437	968,138	82,088	250,797	72,276	3,804
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	97	67,923	12,713	9,141	1,809	3,132
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	780	521,502	143,696	31,641	70,044	6,000
State and local government	233	177,183	80,319	12,470	10,467	3,156
For profit	45	19,491	4,754	859	4,137	81
Not-for-profit	502	324,828	58,623	18,313	55,440	2,763
Multiservice MHOs	1,363	3,754,638	1,680,824	246,323	335,106	17,268
State and local government	385	1,559,537	847,242	93,615	75,853	8,589
For profit	16	124,033	47,064	9,427	13,850	361
Not-for-profit	962	2,071,067	786,518	143,281	245,404	8,319

Type of organization	Source of funds: Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local government	Contract funds from other non-Govt. organization	All other
All organizations except general hospital psychiatric services	$1,413,086	$478,759	$1,655,962	$1,235,641	$113,445	$682,735
State and county mental hospitals	713,280	195,807	22,172	101,792	865	71,736
Private psychiatric hospitals	143,963	223,569	87,402	61,697	36,370	214,759
For profit	78,995	152,024	52,937	34,298	24,391	136,495
Not-for-profit	64,968	71,545	34,464	27,399	11,979	78,264
VA psychiatric organizations	0	0	1,360,542	0	0	136
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	36,709	276	26,560	348,247	7,976	139,405
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	6,563	254	1,228	16,696	1,256	15,130
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	56,008	8,511	12,026	111,038	8,442	74,094
State and local government	14,599	755	5,596	32,958	1,696	15,167
For profit	1,716	926	262	3,834	420	2,502
Not-for-profit	39,693	6,830	6,168	74,247	6,326	56,425
Multiservice MHOs	456,563	50,341	146,032	596,170	58,534	167,475
State and local government	169,882	25,263	68,036	211,648	33,068	26,343
For profit	19,585	2,336	2,052	24,418	1,282	3,659
Not-for-profit	267,096	22,742	75,944	360,105	24,185	137,474

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Total funds	Source of Funds: Patient	Federal Government	State mental health agency	Other State govt. funds	Local govt.	All other sources
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,354	$3,220,177	$1,319,704	$1,307,292	$123,816	$139,176	$260,241	$69,949
State and local government	220	720,093	111,728	275,535	59,396	106,418	163,277	3,739
For profit	110	203,691	126,202	68,304	7,569	572	879	164
Not-for-profit	1,024	2,296,393	1,081,774	963,453	56,850	32,186	96,085	66,045

Table 9. Percent distribution of sources of funds by type of mental health organization and funding source: United States, 1986

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Source of funds										
		All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
All organizations except general hospital psychiatric services	3,440	100.0	42.5	5.6	15.4	1.3	8.9	3.0	10.5	7.8	0.7	4.3
State and county mental hospitals	288	100.0	74.1	4.3	1.6	2.7	11.2	3.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.1
Private psychiatric hospitals	315	100.0	2.3	2.5	67.2	0.1	5.2	8.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	7.8
For profit	230	100.0	1.7	1.6	70.2	0.1	4.3	8.3	2.9	1.9	1.3	7.5
Not-for-profit	85	100.0	3.4	4.3	61.4	0.1	6.9	7.6	3.7	2.9	1.3	8.4
VA psychiatric organizations	140	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children	437	100.0	8.5	25.9	7.5	0.4	3.8	0.0	2.7	36.0	0.8	14.4
Freestanding psychiatric partial care organizations	97	100.0	18.7	13.5	2.7	4.6	9.7	0.4	1.8	24.6	1.8	22.3
Freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics	780	100.0	27.6	6.1	13.4	1.2	10.7	1.6	2.3	21.3	1.6	14.2
State and local government	233	100.0	45.3	7.0	5.9	1.8	8.2	0.4	3.2	18.6	1.0	8.6
For profit	45	100.0	24.4	4.4	21.2	0.4	8.8	4.8	1.3	19.7	2.2	12.8
Not-for-profit	502	100.0	18.0	5.6	17.1	0.9	12.2	2.1	1.9	22.9	1.9	17.4
Multiservice MHOs	1,363	100.0	44.8	6.6	8.9	0.5	12.2	1.3	3.9	15.9	1.6	4.5
State and local government	385	100.0	54.3	6.0	4.9	0.6	10.9	1.6	4.4	13.6	2.1	1.7
For profit	16	100.0	37.9	7.6	11.2	0.3	15.8	1.9	1.7	19.7	1.0	2.9
Not-for-profit	962	100.0	38.0	6.9	11.8	0.4	12.9	1.1	3.7	17.4	1.2	6.6

Type of organization	Number of organizations	Source of funds						
		All sources	Patient	Federal Government	State mental health agency	Other State govt. funds	Local govt.	All other sources
Separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals	1,354	100.0	41.0	40.6	3.8	4.3	8.1	2.2
State and local government	220	100.0	15.5	38.3	8.2	14.8	22.7	0.5
For profit	110	100.0	62.0	33.5	3.7	0.3	0.4	0.1
Not-for-profit	1,024	100.0	47.1	42.0	2.5	1.4	4.2	2.9

Table 10. Number of hospitals, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, State and county mental hospitals, by State: United States, 1986

State	Number of hospitals	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source: All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
All, including territories	288	$6,381,447	100.0	74.1	4.3	1.6	2.7	11.2	3.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.1
All, excluding territories	285	6,361,430	100.0	74.1	4.3	1.6	2.7	11.2	3.1	0.3	1.6	0.0	1.1
Alabama	5	74,908	100.0	94.9	0.0	3.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Alaska	1	14,793	100.0	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	8.0	0.8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Arizona	1	27,324	100.0	85.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	5.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	3.6
Arkansas	1	58,417	100.0	57.7	1.3	3.7	0.0	24.1	3.8	8.6	0.0	0.3	0.4
California	6	346,346	100.0	91.8	8.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	2	62,961	100.0	62.6	3.7	14.5	0.0	18.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1
Connecticut	8	153,103	100.0	83.5	3.0	0.0	5.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	7.6
Delaware	2	25,527	100.0	82.3	0.0	0.0	5.2	9.6	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9
Dist. of Col.	1	135,000	100.0	72.6	0.5	2.1	0.0	15.2	3.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	2.7
Florida	7	163,510	100.0	91.8	0.2	2.2	0.6	3.2	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Georgia	8	216,138	100.0	74.4	0.1	0.0	1.7	13.7	4.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	3.8
Hawaii	1	12,932	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	2	8,612	100.0	72.6	0.0	8.7	1.4	5.1	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	10.4
Illinois	12	183,303	100.0	86.8	0.4	0.9	2.7	7.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3
Indiana	7	107,178	100.0	79.3	1.1	0.5	9.0	8.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
Iowa	5	43,777	100.0	56.2	0.2	1.0	5.0	7.0	4.3	0.0	24.8	0.0	1.4
Kansas	4	58,278	100.0	53.0	21.7	9.1	0.0	12.6	3.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Kentucky	5	46,609	100.0	79.0	8.0	0.0	3.5	3.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Louisiana	6	86,721	100.0	77.5	1.5	0.0	3.3	13.7	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Maine	2	29,000	100.0	73.7	9.4	0.6	3.8	9.5	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0
Maryland	9	166,643	100.0	82.8	14.5	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Massachusetts	9	105,133	100.0	88.7	2.5	1.1	1.6	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2
Michigan	15	315,226	100.0	90.3	0.3	0.8	3.2	2.5	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6
Minnesota	5	72,513	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mississippi	2	48,004	100.0	22.4	55.7	7.5	0.0	10.7	1.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5
Missouri	10	170,640	100.0	87.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	3.3	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.8
Montana	2	16,476	100.0	92.9	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.3
Nebraska	3	28,494	100.0	72.0	0.0	9.9	0.0	7.1	4.4	0.1	4.0	0.0	2.6
Nevada	2	14,831	100.0	76.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.6	6.1	4.1	2.3	0.2	4.7
New Hampshire	1	24,157	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(Continued)

Table 10. Number of hospitals, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, State and county mental hospitals, by State: United States, 1986 (Continued)

State	Number of hospitals	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source: All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
New Jersey	11	254,225	100.0	52.3	7.4	0.2	2.6	14.4	3.2	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.3
New Mexico	1	22,047	100.0	0.0	73.5	2.1	0.0	19.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
New York	32	1,533,784	100.0	73.5	0.0	0.0	4.6	17.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	4	120,246	100.0	69.0	0.5	1.8	4.9	13.7	5.1	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.9
North Dakota	1	22,705	100.0	6.3	0.0	8.1	0.0	17.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.1
Ohio	17	227,643	100.0	78.5	0.0	5.5	0.0	7.1	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Oklahoma	4	67,441	100.0	76.8	2.7	3.0	0.0	9.9	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Oregon	3	45,347	100.0	63.7	7.7	6.4	0.0	14.9	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Pennsylvania	15	448,014	100.0	61.9	4.4	1.5	2.9	21.3	4.2	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.6
Rhode Island	1	21,039	100.0	81.4	0.0	0.6	4.2	10.4	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0
South Carolina	5	66,740	100.0	83.8	1.9	0.8	1.0	7.2	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.7
South Dakota	1	13,153	100.0	0.0	81.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Tennessee	5	81,075	100.0	77.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	10.7	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Texas	10	214,361	100.0	92.4	0.4	0.2	2.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	2.9
Utah	1	15,124	100.0	56.4	0.0	7.9	0.0	25.4	4.1	2.6	2.5	0.0	1.3
Vermont	1	10,106	100.0	81.3	0.5	0.0	4.0	7.9	5.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	10	137,938	100.0	59.9	3.1	6.0	1.8	21.8	6.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
Washington	3	76,723	100.0	26.5	67.5	0.0	1.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
West Virginia	3	25,862	100.0	86.4	2.5	0.8	1.8	4.9	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.0
Wisconsin	12	127,273	100.0	27.3	12.5	11.2	5.2	25.6	5.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	1.5
Wyoming	1	14,029	100.0	0.0	88.6	0.0	4.6	1.7	1.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	3	20,017	100.0	96.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11. Number of hospitals, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, private psychiatric hospitals, by State: United States, 1986

State	Number of hospitals	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source: All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
All, including territories	315	$2,760,957	100.0	2.3	2.5	67.2	0.1	5.2	8.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	7.8
All, excluding territories	314	2,752,395	100.0	2.3	2.5	67.2	0.1	5.2	8.1	3.2	2.2	1.3	7.8
Alabama	4	26,499	100.0	1.9	2.1	59.2	0.0	2.8	18.4	4.9	0.9	1.3	8.6
Alaska	1	7,775	100.0	0.0	0.9	71.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.7	2.2	3.3	13.3
Arizona	3	27,922	100.0	0.5	1.3	61.3	0.0	1.1	11.0	2.2	2.9	5.5	14.3
Arkansas	1	7,304	100.0	4.4	6.1	64.8	0.0	2.0	4.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	15.3
California	37	339,523	100.0	0.2	6.5	62.7	0.0	3.4	8.6	3.0	6.7	2.9	6.1
Colorado	5	35,349	100.0	0.0	0.5	84.9	0.0	0.1	4.0	2.6	0.6	0.8	6.6
Connecticut	6	90,495	100.0	0.0	0.1	86.1	0.0	3.4	6.0	0.1	2.0	0.6	1.8
Delaware	1	3,800	100.0	1.9	1.2	56.6	0.0	6.0	14.1	7.0	1.3	3.4	8.5
Dist. of Col.	1	16,256	100.0	0.3	0.0	82.7	0.2	0.4	12.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	2.2
Florida	22	130,677	100.0	4.1	2.2	63.2	0.0	3.1	11.4	2.9	1.5	3.2	8.5
Georgia	13	107,651	100.0	1.9	2.5	79.2	0.0	1.0	6.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	7.5
Hawaii	1	7,775	100.0	0.0	0.9	71.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.7	2.2	3.3	13.3
Idaho	7	25,048	100.0	0.3	1.5	69.0	0.0	4.1	5.8	4.4	2.0	2.3	10.5
Illinois	6	85,348	100.0	0.0	0.0	70.6	0.0	2.2	9.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.5
Indiana	14	66,168	100.0	39.3	1.6	33.1	0.1	2.1	4.4	6.6	9.0	0.7	3.3
Iowa	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	6	73,247	100.0	7.1	1.7	70.9	0.2	8.1	4.7	0.8	1.8	0.1	4.5
Kentucky	6	48,057	100.0	1.2	1.2	66.7	0.0	9.3	13.0	1.9	0.6	0.9	5.2
Louisiana	11	89,170	100.0	2.1	2.6	69.1	0.0	2.1	12.4	1.7	0.8	0.9	8.3
Maine	1	10,200	100.0	0.0	3.1	79.4	0.0	1.0	6.3	0.3	1.7	4.0	4.2
Maryland	6	72,430	100.0	1.4	0.7	77.9	0.5	0.9	8.5	2.1	0.8	0.4	6.8
Massachusetts	10	153,153	100.0	0.0	0.5	77.0	0.0	3.2	5.7	0.1	0.5	2.0	11.1
Michigan	8	74,967	100.0	7.4	0.5	64.2	0.3	10.1	7.1	1.4	1.7	0.1	7.2
Minnesota	1	7,691	100.0	24.0	1.9	55.3	0.0	3.3	7.1	0.2	4.2	0.1	3.9
Mississippi	2	14,104	100.0	4.4	6.1	64.8	0.0	2.0	4.9	0.8	1.4	0.2	15.3
Missouri	5	47,274	100.0	4.2	0.3	80.0	4.7	5.1	3.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.8
Montana	1	7,775	100.0	0.0	0.9	71.6	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.7	2.2	3.3	13.3
Nebraska	1	13,000	100.0	0.0	0.0	70.1	0.0	2.6	9.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.2
Nevada	2	16,875	100.0	0.0	0.4	31.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	2.0	0.9	1.4	59.8
New Hampshire	3	25,726	100.0	0.0	3.5	80.4	0.0	0.9	6.4	0.3	1.4	3.5	3.6

(Continued)

Table 11. Number of hospitals, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, private psychiatric hospitals, by State: United States, 1986 (Continued)

State	Number of hospitals	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
New Jersey	4	61,832	100.0	0.0	0.6	76.0	0.0	7.6	8.9	1.3	0.7	0.1	4.9
New Mexico	3	10,415	100.0	0.2	0.5	76.6	0.0	2.1	8.7	11.0	0.3	0.1	0.5
New York	12	102 31	100.0	0.0	1.8	74.6	0.0	5.3	10.7	0.3	1.8	2.3	3.1
North Carolina	9	62 6	100.0	1.6	2.5	68.2	0.0	8.0	7.1	5.8	0.5	0.3	6.1
North Dakota	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	9	64,971	100.0	3.3	0.2	69.2	0.3	1.8	6.1	4.1	1.9	0.1	13.0
Oklahoma	3	26,945	100.0	0.4	0.6	36.0	0.0	41.4	3.0	6.1	0.3	0.7	11.6
Oregon	2	4,036	100.0	0.9	2.9	66.6	0.0	12.2	7.4	4.6	2.0	0.4	3.1
Pennsylvania	16	256,848	100.0	0.0	3.4	57.2	0.0	14.3	10.0	6.7	2.7	1.5	4.3
Rhode Island	2	27,567	100.0	0.0	10.9	53.4	0.0	0.0	11.6	1.2	5.8	1.5	15.6
South Carolina	3	17,808	100.0	3.9	5.2	63.3	0.0	2.7	6.5	2.0	1.4	0.8	14.1
South Dakota	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	6	48,406	100.0	1.7	2.2	70.6	0.0	5.2	6.9	4.3	0.9	0.8	7.4
Texas	33	255,439	100.0	1.4	3.5	66.3	0.0	3.9	7.3	4.7	1.2	0.5	11.2
Utah	4	19,761	100.0	0.1	1.0	73.3	0.0	1.5	4.3	4.2	2.0	2.7	10.9
Vermont	1	11,130	100.0	0.0	3.1	79.4	0.0	1.0	6.3	0.3	1.7	4.0	4.2
Virginia	15	122,201	100.0	0.9	1.2	67.2	0.0	6.3	7.7	9.5	1.5	0.7	5.0
Washington	2	7,740	100.0	0.5	14.3	44.5	0.0	17.5	8.3	2.5	8.3	1.3	2.9
West Virginia	1	3,036	100.0	0.0	0.0	55.8	0.0	21.2	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wisconsin	2	14,864	100.0	2.6	0.1	66.9	0.3	2.6	9.0	1.6	0.9	0.1	15.9
Wyoming	2	3,148	100.0	0.9	2.9	66.6	0.0	12.2	7.4	4.6	2.0	0.4	3.1
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	1	8,562	100.0	0.0	0.2	70.9	0.0	10.5	7.2	7.8	0.7	0.0	2.7
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12. Number of hospitals with separate psychiatric services, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, separate psychiatric services of non-Federal general hospitals, by State: United States, 1986

State	Number of hospitals with separate psychiatric services	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source						
			All sources	Patient	Federal Government	State mental health agency	Other State government funds	Local government sources	All other
All, including territories	1,354	$3,220,177	100.0	41.0	40.6	3.8	4.3	8.1	2.2
All, excluding territories	1,351	3,214,707	100.0	41.0	40.6	3.8	4.2	8.1	2.2
Alabama	23	34,583	100.0	49.1	37.3	5.6	3.9	1.8	2.3
Alaska	2	2,316	100.0	46.6	43.0	0.6	0.7	5.3	3.9
Arizona	15	27,873	100.0	30.6	29.3	4.9	1.0	32.4	1.8
Arkansas	9	12,264	100.0	47.4	35.7	1.2	13.7	0.9	1.1
California	99	267,495	100.0	24.9	44.9	10.9	2.9	14.6	1.7
Colorado	17	34,377	100.0	32.6	37.4	3.8	11.6	13.3	1.3
Connecticut	28	65,545	100.0	46.7	42.2	3.2	0.6	5.1	2.2
Delaware	4	10,646	100.0	58.2	36.2	2.6	0.6	1.0	1.4
Dist. of Col.	8	21,094	100.0	53.5	32.7	0.0	6.8	1.7	5.2
Florida	55	104,153	100.0	39.1	45.8	5.0	4.8	3.6	1.7
Georgia	25	37,151	100.0	49.7	26.2	7.8	3.3	9.9	3.1
Hawaii	7	10,639	100.0	31.9	47.5	3.3	10.6	2.7	4.0
Idaho	3	2,500	100.0	32.8	56.7	9.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Illinois	69	182,580	100.0	51.3	35.0	3.4	7.3	2.1	0.9
Indiana	32	93,828	100.0	51.2	29.0	7.5	7.6	4.0	0.6
Iowa	28	50,767	100.0	41.6	39.7	1.1	11.6	5.5	0.5
Kansas	19	33,981	100.0	41.5	31.9	3.3	20.8	2.0	0.6
Kentucky	19	21,108	100.0	57.4	30.4	1.0	9.5	0.9	0.9
Louisiana	13	21,473	100.0	37.7	28.8	2.7	28.0	1.9	0.9
Maine	10	13,651	100.0	52.9	42.5	0.2	1.3	1.9	1.3
Maryland	27	52,022	100.0	52.2	35.5	8.3	0.7	2.0	1.3
Massachusetts	52	132,946	100.0	35.7	41.3	2.2	6.7	12.0	2.3
Michigan	56	174,867	100.0	38.9	45.7	4.4	4.8	2.5	3.7
Minnesota	35	97,089	100.0	55.2	33.1	1.8	6.2	2.7	1.0
Mississippi	9	11,133	100.0	42.0	33.9	1.3	16.4	6.1	0.4
Missouri	41	99,397	100.0	51.2	41.1	3.1	1.3	2.9	0.4
Montana	5	5,120	100.0	44.7	47.7	0.0	0.8	5.3	1.6
Nebraska	11	28,910	100.0	45.7	23.9	1.8	24.1	3.5	1.0
Nevada	3	1,696	100.0	39.2	42.0	9.1	0.0	9.7	0.0
New Hampshire	8	13,171	100.0	36.8	50.8	3.0	0.9	5.6	2.8
New Jersey	51	117,023	100.0	43.3	36.1	4.4	4.5	9.2	2.5
New Mexico	7	12,309	100.0	28.9	44.2	11.8	0.3	13.9	1.0
New York	104	498,848	100.0	26.6	46.4	1.6	1.4	19.6	4.4
North Carolina	30	60,136	100.0	47.7	33.2	6.8	4.3	7.0	1.1
North Dakota	4	7,396	100.0	58.8	39.1	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.0
Ohio	71	149,014	100.0	52.0	38.2	3.2	1.2	4.9	0.5
Oklahoma	14	18,565	100.0	53.2	39.6	1.9	3.3	1.1	0.9
Oregon	11	17,973	100.0	45.1	30.4	1.6	16.0	2.4	4.5
Pennsylvania	93	251,654	100.0	36.4	49.5	2.1	2.1	6.1	3.9
Rhode Island	4	8,241	100.0	38.9	51.7	2.4	0.7	4.3	2.0
South Carolina	12	18,311	100.0	57.2	36.1	0.7	3.0	1.4	1.7
South Dakota	4	10,679	100.0	52.9	38.2	3.3	1.7	2.8	1.1
Tennessee	27	58,846	100.0	57.2	37.1	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.6
Texas	65	128,772	100.0	57.0	34.8	4.0	0.6	2.5	1.0
Utah	16	25,810	100.0	48.5	41.7	2.2	1.1	3.8	2.7
Vermont	4	3,729	100.0	40.0	46.4	2.8	1.2	6.0	3.7
Virginia	28	45,698	100.0	52.2	33.2	4.0	7.8	1.6	1.1
Washington	23	41,973	100.0	29.0	54.3	2.1	2.4	11.3	1.0
West Virginia	12	16,953	100.0	45.6	36.2	3.1	11.8	1.7	1.5
Wisconsin	36	52,226	100.0	54.0	38.5	1.0	1.9	4.1	0.6
Wyoming	3	5,174	100.0	15.2	42.3	11.4	0.6	30.0	0.5
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	3	5,470	100.0	7.9	19.6	3.5	67.3	1.8	0.0
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13. Number of centers, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, by State: United States, 1986

State	Number of centers	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
All, including territories	437	$ 968,138	100.0	8.5	25.9	7.5	0.4	3.8	0.0	2.7	36.0	0.8	14.4
All, excluding territories	437	968,138	100.0	8.5	25.9	7.5	0.4	3.8	0.0	2.7	36.0	0.8	14.4
Alabama	2	4,917	100.0	77.4	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Alaska	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	10	36,991	100.0	4.0	17.2	6.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	11.9	50.9	0.2	9.2
Arkansas	2	2,242	100.0	4.6	29.2	0.0	0.0	37.6	0.0	0.6	3.4	0.0	24.6
California	48	129,529	100.0	4.5	12.8	7.8	0.1	1.1	0.0	4.6	44.3	0.1	24.6
Colorado	17	24,964	100.0	8.0	20.6	9.6	0.2	0.9	0.0	3.8	45.9	1.1	10.0
Connecticut	12	32,472	100.0	4.2	41.1	5.6	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.4	34.4	1.7	7.9
Delaware	5	1,799	100.0	64.6	21.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.9	1.2	7.0
Dist. of Col.	1	1,000	100.0	11.1	28.7	8.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.0	13.6	0.0	30.7
Florida	9	43,248	100.0	9.6	64.4	6.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	5.5	3.8	3.0	5.9
Georgia	3	3,649	100.0	5.4	14.0	14.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	1.0	15.1	0.0	47.8
Hawaii	1	2,348	100.0	8.9	28.0	3.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	3.0	45.7	0.1	10.7
Idaho	2	4,811	100.0	12.6	23.4	16.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	6.1	26.2	0.6	13.2
Illinois	20	41,571	100.0	8.5	23.6	11.7	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.2	32.8	0.6	20.2
Indiana	10	16,141	100.0	1.5	7.5	18.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.0	49.6	0.6	20.2
Iowa	7	8,674	100.0	3.1	18.2	27.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	9.7	22.5	1.3	16.9
Kansas	1	1,842	100.0	8.2	22.3	11.8	2.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	33.8	0.4	19.2
Kentucky	6	4,898	100.0	1.7	77.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.2	0.3	8.3
Louisiana	3	2,154	100.0	18.4	50.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	2.1	2.9	16.2
Maine	3	8,642	100.0	9.1	24.9	4.6	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.7	38.8	0.0	17.1
Maryland	8	20,955	100.0	32.4	41.4	8.7	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.8	5.2	1.5	7.3
Massachusetts	36	76,113	100.0	8.5	37.7	1.8	0.2	5.4	0.0	0.6	37.3	0.3	8.3
Michigan	22	42,587	100.0	10.1	25.0	8.4	3.5	0.9	0.0	3.5	29.0	0.7	18.7
Minnesota	18	24,624	100.0	3.9	7.2	9.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	2.5	55.3	2.7	17.1
Mississippi	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	16	25,146	100.0	11.8	18.0	17.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.6	22.9	0.6	26.8
Montana	2	4,701	100.0	0.0	39.8	21.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	37.6
Nebraska	3	6,576	100.0	0.7	72.4	2.1	0.1	10.4	0.0	1.8	9.0	0.8	2.6
Nevada	2	5,927	100.0	69.4	0.0	4.9	3.3	1 9	0.0	14.8	5.5	0.2	0.0
New Hampshire	6	4,962	100.0	4.8	55.3	2.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	0.3	21.5	0.0	10.5

(Continued)

Table 13. Number of centers, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, residential treatment centers for emotionally disturbed children, by State: United States, 1986 (Continued)

State	Number of centers	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
New Jersey	10	21,799	100.0	30.3	32.9	1.3	0.1	11.1	0.0	0.2	17.7	0.3	6.2
New Mexico	5	3,340	100.0	61.6	21.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.0	9.0
New York	30	123,622	100.0	2.1	19.5	1.5	0.1	11.9	0.0	0.4	54.5	0.1	9.8
North Carolina	3	2,325	100.0	19.6	12.2	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.7	60.7
North Dakota	1	1,350	100.0	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	25.9
Ohio	17	35,590	100.0	5.4	7.5	22.8	0.5	1.8	0.0	1.5	39.1	1.4	20.0
Oklahoma	1	1,799	100.0	11.1	28.7	8.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.0	13.6	0.0	30.7
Oregon	7	10,945	100.0	6.0	32.2	5.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	2.2	41.4	0.1	12.6
Pennsylvania	13	56,919	100.0	5.0	29.0	3.1	0.3	8.7	0.0	0.5	45.5	0.2	7.6
Rhode Island	4	8,516	100.0	9.5	47.6	1.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.4	27.1	1.8	9.1
South Carolina	2	2,197	100.0	0.0	34.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	62.8
South Dakota	3	4,439	100.0	5.0	11.1	7.3	1.1	0.8	0.0	1.9	51.4	1.6	19.7
Tennessee	2	2,487	100.0	13.1	34.6	6.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	3.3	10.4	0.8	26.7
Texas	13	21,158	100.0	18.6	38.9	18.2	0.0	0.9	0.2	3.5	5.0	4.1	10.6
Utah	3	5,631	100.0	4.6	4.9	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	4.3	48.4	0.3	33.6
Vermont	4	3,353	100.0	9.3	53.1	3.1	0.0	24.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	8.7
Virginia	8	13,332	100.0	13.9	46.8	6.6	0.0	2.3	0.2	4.1	8.4	2.8	14.7
Washington	8	14,442	100.0	8.3	30.0	13.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	4.5	27.3	1.6	14.4
West Virginia	4	2,891	100.0	4.3	71.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.6	0.7	19.0
Wisconsin	20	44,859	100.0	6.6	13.7	10.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.0	51.7	1.4	13.7
Wyoming	4	3,543	100.0	11.5	53.1	2.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.3	21.1	0.7	6.0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14. Number of clinics, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, by State: United States, 1986

State	Number of centers	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
All, including territories	780	$ 521,502	100.0	27.6	6.1	13.4	1.2	10.7	1.6	2.3	21.3	1.6	14.2
All, excluding territories	773	516,984	100.0	27.1	6.1	13.5	1.2	10.8	1.6	2.2	21.5	1.6	14.3
Alabama	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	22	6,171	100.0	61.4	4.1	7.0	0.3	2.7	0.1	8.2	10.1	2.8	3.3
Arizona	8	3,211	100.0	9.1	15.5	26.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	1.1	7.7	9.9	29.7
Arkansas	3	990	100.0	36.3	16.2	18.2	0.0	2.3	3.2	1.6	7.1	1.5	13.5
California	87	64,904	100.0	31.6	7.8	9.6	0.5	9.1	6.1	2.0	22.5	1.4	9.5
Colorado	2	489	100.0	15.1	4.1	10.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	12.6	7.7	41.5	7.0
Connecticut	23	15,014	100.0	12.0	14.3	19.1	0.7	7.4	1.1	2.9	10.8	0.9	30.9
Delaware	3	2,283	100.0	73.0	0.2	5.6	0.5	15.2	2.1	0.5	1.0	0.0	1.7
Dist. of Col.	3	2,426	100.0	15.6	0.3	42.4	0.0	15.5	1.3	0.6	4.1	0.6	19.8
Florida	12	5,576	100.0	52.1	1.1	8.7	0.0	21.5	1.4	2.4	4.8	1.4	6.6
Georgia	3	698	100.0	0.0	8.8	57.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	1.8	3.9	0.0	27.1
Hawaii	3	2,188	100.0	77.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	21.9
Idaho	3	813	100.0	15.6	2.7	37.5	0.2	4.2	0.0	6.4	16.2	3.9	13.5
Illinois	33	31,384	100.0	43.4	4.7	11.6	0.4	5.7	0.4	1.8	22.3	1.8	7.9
Indiana	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	20	7,473	100.0	4.3	2.7	17.6	0.2	6.7	1.0	0.8	60.3	2.3	3.9
Kansas	12	6,663	100.0	23.1	3.7	18.5	0.3	8.6	0.9	1.7	29.5	1.1	12.6
Kentucky	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	18	6,498	100.0	74.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	21.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maine	3	1,387	100.0	17.0	6.1	22.5	0.9	16.1	0.7	1.7	14.0	1.6	19.5
Maryland	24	17,245	100.0	39.4	4.2	14.5	1.9	12.2	1.2	0.2	20.7	0.1	5.6
Massachusetts	33	28,620	100.0	29.2	6.9	15.5	0.5	17.3	0.8	1.0	12.7	1.1	15.0
Michigan	27	23,039	100.0	25.7	8.5	13.4	0.9	5.5	0.4	2.8	22.8	3.0	17.2
Minnesota	17	21,203	100.0	10.5	4.1	13.7	1.3	6.0	3.3	2.9	41.1	1.4	15.9
Mississippi	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	20	7,329	100.0	33.6	4.7	12.2	2.0	2.6	0.5	1.0	34.3	2.8	6.3
Montana	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	6	2,893	100.0	31.2	0.9	14.4	0.0	3.9	0.4	5.6	34.8	0.0	8.8
Nevada	1	3,099	100.0	54.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	3.4	0.0	30.2	0.0	6.8	0.0
New Hampshire	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(Continued)

Table 14. Number of clinics, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, freestanding psychiatric outpatient clinics, by State: United States, 1986 (Continued)

State	Number of centers	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
New Jersey	20	7,979	100.0	21.1	4.2	27.6	0.3	2.3	0.5	0.6	7.0	0.6	35.8
New Mexico	11	3,296	100.0	28.7	6.3	16.7	0.2	1.8	0.1	8.4	14.2	4.2	19.4
New York	132	121,059	100.0	18.2	3.5	12.7	1.5	16.2	0.5	0.6	23.0	1.6	22.3
North Carolina	1	2,800	100.0	0.0	0.0	54.3	0.0	22.2	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	21.6
North Dakota	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	36	21,215	100.0	16.7	2.5	14.4	1.5	6.1	0.4	6.8	33.7	4.1	13.8
Oklahoma	43	10,343	100.0	24.4	47.1	4.1	1.9	2.9	1.2	0.2	15.5	0.7	2.0
Oregon	19	7,624	100.0	51.9	2.6	8.9	0.1	7.3	0.2	2.3	15.8	1.4	9.5
Pennsylvania	31	16,360	100.0	20.7	5.9	15.9	1.5	14.4	0.6	0.9	19.3	1.0	19.9
Rhode Island	3	607	100.0	15.2	6.0	26.8	2.0	11.5	0.7	0.9	14.6	0.9	21.4
South Carolina	10	12,977	100.0	52.5	0.2	5.6	4.4	9.8	0.5	16.7	7.8	0.1	2.5
South Dakota	1	639	100.0	28.7	3.6	16.7	0.1	3.8	0.3	1.3	30.0	2.4	13.2
Tennessee	2	983	100.0	48.8	14.3	9.1	2.0	5.0	0.2	0.2	8.0	1.6	10.9
Texas	3	1,297	100.0	45.7	0.2	14.2	0.0	26.0	2.1	0.5	5.1	0.0	6.1
Utah	1	244	100.0	8.5	71.6	6.6	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.8
Vermont	1	197	100.0	0.0	0.0	83.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	0.0
Virginia	8	5,774	100.0	10.5	3.2	20.1	3.1	5.2	2.0	1.4	47.0	0.0	7.4
Washington	8	4,853	100.0	24.8	4.2	13.4	0.1	16.4	21.6	1.3	10.5	1.1	6.6
West Virginia	2	832	100.0	43.3	0.9	21.0	0.0	2.8	3.9	1.9	8.5	1.6	16.1
Wisconsin	47	34,107	100.0	24.9	9.2	18.0	1.1	12.7	0.9	0.6	22.7	1.2	8.8
Wyoming	8	2,202	100.0	38.1	8.4	15.9	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.2	19.2	4.6	11.0
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	7	4,517	100.0	78.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	4.6	0.4	11.8	0.9	0.3	2.3
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 15. Number of multiservice mental health organizations, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, multiservice mental health organizations, by State: United States, 1986

State	Number of multi-service mental health organi-zations	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
All, including territories	1,363	$3,754,638	100.0	44.8	6.6	8.9	0.5	12.2	1.3	3.9	15.9	1.6	4.5
All, excluding territories	1,352	3,741,569	100.0	44.7	6.6	9.0	0.5	12.2	1.3	3.8	15.9	1.6	4.5
Alabama	23	43,298	100.0	50.2	5.7	11.8	0.2	9.5	1.0	1.6	10.0	1.7	8.4
Alaska	5	8,584	100.0	54.1	0.2	12.1	0.0	15.1	0.3	6.4	6.8	0.5	4.5
Arizona	16	27,507	100.0	47.5	8.5	7.7	0.4	10.4	0.4	1.2	11.4	1.1	11.5
Arkansas	17	43,403	100.0	51.3	9.8	13.3	0.2	11.7	2.1	5.4	1.4	1.5	3.4
California	107	649,838	100.0	48.1	6.4	4.9	0.4	15.2	2.4	4.0	15.6	0.6	2.4
Colorado	22	47,466	100.0	37.1	1.6	9.1	0.0	24.8	0.3	6.8	7.8	0.5	12.0
Connecticut	14	39,489	100.0	62.4	11.2	4.7	6.2	5.1	0.2	1.0	4.3	0.5	4.4
Delaware	6	5,701	100.0	66.3	20.7	2.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.6	0.3	1.5
Dist. of Col.	3	5,412	100.0	43.8	1.7	6.1	0.1	4.5	0.9	9.5	20.3	0.0	13.0
Florida	52	160,816	100.0	48.8	11.4	10.8	0.2	8.9	1.6	2.6	8.6	1.4	5.6
Georgia	30	74,882	100.0	50.4	7.5	9.7	0.0	16.7	0.4	1.6	10.9	0.6	2.2
Hawaii	10	11,540	100.0	86.2	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.9
Idaho	8	5,650	100.0	67.1	2.5	3.7	2.9	11.9	0.0	5.2	6.1	1.1	0.6
Illinois	78	117,912	100.0	47.5	9.5	9.3	0.1	2.7	0.4	2.7	18.3	1.0	8.5
Indiana	14	54,726	100.0	45.7	1.0	17.5	0.0	3.7	2.7	1.6	14.4	0.5	6.2
Iowa	19	15,161	100.0	5.9	2.8	12.5	0.1	6.5	0.8	4.7	61.4	0.5	4.8
Kansas	17	28,607	100.0	23.0	5.8	19.0	0.0	16.6	1.5	2.5	24.7	0.9	5.9
Kentucky	17	66,579	100.0	40.9	6.4	13.4	0.1	24.1	0.3	3.0	2.7	1.8	7.2
Louisiana	15	16,084	100.0	68.2	0.2	0.1	2.8	27.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
Maine	11	22,841	100.0	33.5	5.8	12.0	0.4	23.0	2.7	1.6	14.4	0.5	6.2
Maryland	34	28,081	100.0	49.3	6.9	7.0	3.3	9.6	0.6	3.2	8.7	1.3	10.2
Massachusetts	62	269,475	100.0	58.1	8.3	7.9	0.4	11.1	1.0	1.9	7.5	0.5	3.2
Michigan	71	321,156	100.0	51.8	4.8	7.4	0.5	9.3	1.4	3.4	15.5	3.2	2.6
Minnesota	22	48,754	100.0	14.4	6.1	11.3	0.1	5.5	0.5	2.3	56.2	0.8	2.7
Mississippi	15	23,503	100.0	42.7	3.1	6.9	0.1	5.9	0.8	14.3	21.1	1.6	3.6
Missouri	17	25,498	100.0	59.9	1.4	12.3	1.1	1.8	0.3	2.5	11.0	2.4	7.3
Montana	5	10,641	100.0	44.9	1.1	17.9	0.0	18.2	0.8	0.9	9.1	0.6	6.6
Nebraska	9	14,088	100.0	22.3	5.9	13.6	0.0	7.7	1.8	5.3	34.6	5.2	3.8
Nevada	-	-	100.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	10	31,473	100.0	48.5	1.0	25.9	0.0	9.3	1.6	3.9	2.6	1.2	6.1

(Continued)

Table 15. Number of multiservice mental health organizations, total funds received (in thousands of dollars), and percent distribution of sources of funds, multiservice mental health organizations, by State: United States, 1986 (Continued)

State	Number of multi-service mental health organi-zations	Total funds received	Percent of funds from listed source										
			All sources	SMHA funds (excluding Medicaid)	Other State govt.	Client fees received	Client fees reverted to State	Medicaid including Federal, State and local share	Medicare	Other Federal	Local govt.	Contract funds from other non-govt. organizations	All other sources
New Jersey	38	56,391	100.0	50.6	2.0	10.4	0.0	10.9	0.7	0.0	10.8	3.6	11.0
New Mexico	9	22,007	100.0	39.1	17.3	9.0	0.0	9.4	4.6	1.4	14.6	0.3	4.1
New York	69	286,001	100.0	32.5	4.6	12.4	0.6	21.0	0.8	1.4	19.4	2.7	4.6
North Carolina	41	174,024	100.0	55.1	5.4	6.7	0.1	3.6	0.7	5.8	16.5	2.6	3.4
North Dakota	8	16,097	100.0	50.4	0.0	4.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	39.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ohio	81	134,529	100.0	17.3	3.3	10.7	0.1	7.4	0.7	4.4	46.8	2.8	6.5
Oklahoma	21	36,872	100.0	73.9	3.5	6.7	0.0	3.6	3.0	5.0	0.4	2.6	1.3
Oregon	32	43,450	100.0	50.0	9.0	4.5	0.8	9.4	0.5	2.3	18.8	0.3	4.4
Pennsylvania	85	181,388	100.0	23.7	7.3	9.3	1.3	21.6	1.3	3.2	25.9	0.8	5.7
Rhode Island	12	22,299	100.0	58.4	10.1	9.7	0.1	3.5	1.1	0.4	6.3	0.4	9.8
South Carolina	8	16,981	100.0	49.6	4.9	3.8	0.6	21.5	0.5	9.7	9.0	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	11	9,419	100.0	32.4	8.2	13.2	0.1	10.8	1.1	2.0	25.7	1.2	5.3
Tennessee	33	61,225	100.0	28.8	5.2	15.5	0.0	26.8	2.5	11.2	2.9	1.6	5.5
Texas	41	181,388	100.0	51.1	14.0	6.6	0.1	1.8	0.5	5.0	14.2	1.5	5.3
Utah	10	37,987	100.0	33.4	5.0	7.6	0.1	22.5	6.1	1.5	14.2	8.8	0.9
Vermont	10	30,907	100.0	32.5	6.0	13.0	0.0	35.6	0.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	6.0
Virginia	32	70,163	100.0	45.4	9.3	8.3	1.2	4.3	0.8	5.9	21.8	0.9	2.1
Washington	35	52,001	100.0	28.1	5.7	8.2	0.6	18.0	3.5	1.9	23.9	1.0	9.1
West Virginia	14	37,516	100.0	60.0	6.3	8.8	0.2	7.8	1.1	4.4	4.1	1.2	6.1
Wisconsin	26	46,129	100.0	33.2	1.8	23.6	0.8	5.5	1.8	2.0	22.3	5.8	3.3
Wyoming	7	6,622	100.0	45.3	13.3	9.8	0.1	5.0	0.3	3.1	13.4	2.5	7.3
Guam	1	2,477	100.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.5	67.5	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico	9	8,866	100.0	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Virgin Islands	1	1,725	100.0	47.7	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.2	0.5	8.2	23.5	0.5	1.0

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